

HOUSE  
-TO-LET

FLAT  
-TO-LET

STORE  
-TO-LET

STEAM  
HEATED  
FLATS  
-TO-LET

LARGE  
LIGHT  
LOFTS  
-TO-LET

Hunting a House? Flat? Apartment? Store?  
A week's fatiguing work can be done in a few  
minutes by consulting the To Let columns in  
the Journal's "Want" pages this morning.

WEATHER.  
New York City:  
Fair and stationary  
temperature.  
For New York, New Jersey,  
Connecticut and Eastern Penn-  
sylvania: Fair, brisk easterly  
winds.  
The highest temperature yes-  
terday was 69 degrees, at 3:30  
p. m.  
The lowest temperature yes-  
terday was 51 degrees, at 2  
a. m.

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FRANCE WARNED IN HARSHER TERMS THAT ENGLAND WILL FIGHT.

DEWEY'S DEADLY GUNS TURNED ON FILIPINOS—HEIR SHIPS CAPTURED BY THE AMERICANS.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.

Hicks-Beach's War Speech on Fashoda.  
"This Country Has Put Her Foot Down."

Admiral George Dewey.

Naval Battle Between Our Fleet and Insurgents.  
Admiral Had Forbidden Flying of Rebel Flag.

General Aguinaldo.

Spain's Dilatory Peace Commission.

England Firmly Believes That France Does Not Intend to Go to War Over the Nile Country, but Is Only "Bluffing."

France by Hasty Warlike Preparations Means to Push Its Claims on Fashoda at Least to Verge of Conflict.

Following fast the warning of Lord Rosebery to all the world, and especially to France, that England was roused to the pitch of war and would brook no more interference with her asserted rights, comes an even more warlike declaration from Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, France is bluntly told that England will fight rather than yield an inch in the Nile Valley.

In the meantime the French arsenals at Toulon and Brest are working day and night to equip men and ships for conflict. The French press bristles with hostile utterances. The war clouds have blackened within the last twenty-four hours.

London, Oct. 19.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking at North Shields this evening, announced that the Government had opened negotiations with the powers with a view of securing to the subjects of the various powers the "right of developing the respective spheres in which each country is especially interested."

Regarding the Fashoda question, he said he wished cordially to acknowledge the desire evidenced in the speeches of Lord Rosebery and Mr. Herbert Asquith to help the Government in the matter, "a matter which might develop to the utmost gravity."

"It is impossible," he continued, "for France to maintain that she has political rights at Fashoda. She has naturally and properly asked for time to resolve Major Marchand's report; but, until the contrary is proved, I decline to believe that France will refuse to withdraw. If she refused, the matter would assume an aspect as grave as is possible between two great nations."

"The Government is animated by the friendliest spirit toward France, and does not wish to inflict humiliation. What we desire is fair treatment. Our work in Egypt is not completed. Africa is big enough for us both for France in the West and ourselves in the East. Surely we ought to be able to agree to respect one another's rights and claims."

"I hope, trust and believe the question is capable of a friendly solution, but this country has put her foot down. If, unhappily, another view should be taken by France, the Queen's Ministers know what their duty demands."

"It would be a great calamity if, after peace for upward of eighty years, our friendly relations should be disturbed and we should be launched in a great war; but there are greater evils than war, and we shall not shrink from anything that is coming, knowing that we are supported by a united people."

Paris, Oct. 19.—In spite of semi-official denials, the Echo de Paris asserts to-day that the embarkation of war materials and

Spain's Gains Time By An Old Trick. Given Three Days' Grace to Accept Our Cuban Terms. Her Commissioners Avoid the Surrender by Pleading That They Are "Ill." EYE IS ON OUR ELECTIONS. Dons Hope to Stave Off Philippine Question Until Congressmen Are Chosen. CUBA'S DEBTS NOT TO WORRY US

State Department Denies That the United States Are to Assume Any of the Municipal Burdens.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.) Special Cable Dispatch. By James Creelman.

Paris, Oct. 19.—The Spanish Peace Commission avoided an absolute surrender or breaking off of negotiations to-day by privately persuading Judge Day to put off the joint session until Friday. Montero Rios declared that two of the Spanish Commissioners and the secretary of the Commission were sick.

The truth is that Spain is simply resorting to her old policy of delay. The next step in the negotiations is a terrible one for the Spaniards, as the American Commissioners have said their last word on the subject of Cuba.

The Commission refuses to discuss any longer the question of the so-called Cuban debt—that is to say, the immense bonded obligations, amounting to nearly \$500,000,000, incurred by Spain in futile efforts to subjugate her revolted colonies in North and South America, and charged upon the Cuban Treasury.

This decision, which was communicated to the Spaniards at the last session, carries with it what is perhaps not an ultimatum, but something like one. The American Commissioner informed the Spaniards that they must make known to-day whether Spain would relinquish Cuba on the terms dictated by the United States. To avoid making this decision the Spaniards secured an adjournment to-day.

It will be noticed that, when the Cuban question is settled, Porto Rico and the Ladrone question must be next disposed of, as the Commissioners have adopted the order of subjects as set down in the protocol.

Then the Philippine question must come up. The Spaniards are anxious to deny this issue until after the Congressional elections in the United States, as they seem to be sure that McKinley will change his front as soon as he is relieved from the embarrassment of the present political campaign. The Spaniards do not in effect admit that McKinley's Administration assented, at the time the protocol was signed, to Spain's reservation of her sovereignty in the Philippines, from the terms of that document. They are anxious not to precede McKinley while the Congressional campaign is in progress, but after election day Spain will make a full disclosure of the promises under which she authorized McKinley's signature to the protocol.

Telegrams were exchanged between Baguio and the State Department at Washington, through the mediation of France, which, it is said, give the lie to McKinley's campaign speeches.

Up to the present moment only two points have been definitely settled by the Peace Commission: First, that the United States Government has formally recorded its official position, and, second, that the United States will not recognize the independence of Cuba until the sovereignty over that island does not pass to the United States; second, that one power or one country may not be assumed either by the United States or by the Cubans.

MERRITT WANTS COLONIAL POWER.

He Hints That the Philippines Would Afford an Admirable Experiment in This Direction.

London, Oct. 19.—The Globe this afternoon publishes an interview which a correspondent had with Agoncillo, the representative of Aguinaldo, before the former left Hong Kong for San Francisco on his way to Washington and Paris. Agoncillo, in this interview, is quoted as declaring that the insurgents had a formal agreement with Rear-Admiral Dewey, whereby absolute freedom was promised them in return for their assistance.

When Agoncillo was asked if the agreement was in writing, he said: "No. We do not regard the United States as a grasping power and for that a verbal agreement was quite sufficient."

Major-General Wesley Merritt, who has arrived here from Paris, where he has been giving the United States Peace Commission the benefit of his observations as commander of the American forces at Manila, in an interview to-day, discredited the statement attributed to Agoncillo. General Merritt said that, from conversations which he had with Admiral Dewey, he was satisfied that no arrangement had been entered into with the Philippine leaders. The General added:

"If the Philippines were allowed independence now it would result in fighting between the leaders, which would be more disastrous than any revolution which has hitherto broken out. Agoncillo's following is slim, and if there was an election to-day, do not believe he would be President. While the United States Peace Commission is in session, they are really defended. My study of the British colonies has greatly interested me. They ought to prove a valuable object lesson to the United States. The British system is as perfect as is desirable."

ENGLAND THINKS IT A FRENCH BLUFF.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.) Special Cable Dispatch. From a Staff Correspondent.

London, Oct. 19.—France's unusual and sudden warlike preparations have caused much speculation and mild astonishment in England. While there is no war scare on this side of the Channel, most of the newspapers comment on the situation as a "Spanish" that ought to be "calmed," and a stronger hand of the same kind shown.

The situation, as it now stands, is this: France has suddenly displayed great activity in her navy, mobilizing ships and rushing others into commission, and to-day there began a suspicious movement of men toward the sea coast towns.

I asked a leading expert to-night what the two countries had to fight about, as everything seems peaceful enough save the Fashoda incident.

"Fright about," he exclaimed; "there are scores of things to fight about. No big incidents, true, but a lot of little things we have stood long enough. Everywhere England and France are always rubbing shoulders. In every move of the powers you are always sure to see France taking the opposing side against England."

"We have got to have it out some day, and it might as well be now as ever. Of course, we don't know what this French bluff means, but you may be sure something is in the air. Still, what folly it is for France to think of making a warlike bluff when the English navy outnumbered France in order to make the people forget the Dreyfus and other internal squabbles."

"The most suspicious thing about the Count Muraviev's visit to Paris from St. Petersburg."

From Port Chester comes the news of a steam yacht having been sighted off Indian Rock in distress. It may have been the Hiawatha or one of her consorts. At all events, the story is very circumstantial. Several fishermen sighted her at a time when she was sending up distress signals. They made preparations to go to the rescue but she disappeared. The impression is that she either foundered or was driven on the Long Island shore.

The Sappho is owned by John H. Alexander of the New York Yacht Club, whose father made a fortune in the Alexander line, which plied between this port and Havana. The line was purchased by the Ward line. The Sappho is a screw schooner, 96 feet long, depth 6 feet, beam 15 feet. She was built by James Lennox, at South Brooklyn, was launched in 1870, and was registered with the New York Yacht Club.

Damage on Land and Sea.

The storm yesterday did considerable damage on land and at sea. It was accompanied by an unusually high tide. The North and East Rivers rose until almost flush with the stringpieces along the water front. The cellars on West and South streets were flooded, and goods stored there were damaged. In Jersey City about the Erie depot the water was so deep that it reached to the hubs of vehicles, and interfered with the trolley car service. A part of the board walk in the Erie depot was washed away, and the bridges at the Pennsylvania and Central ferries were lifted so high that extra haulage power was necessary to get heavily laden trucks on the boats.

Type of French Battle Ship Now Being Fitted Out.

ALGER SAYS BRYAN ASKS NO FAVORS.

Didn't Request Leave of Absence, so "None Has Been Refused Him."

WHAT COLONEL WANTED.

Tried to Have Sick Nebraskans Mustered Out and Red Tape Foiled Him.

The Secretary of War, on being asked as to the report that Colonel W. J. Bryan, Third Nebraska, had been refused leave of absence and kept with his regiment, authorities said that the statement that Colonel Bryan has asked no indulgence whatever of the War Department, so that none has been refused him, and any reports to the contrary are without foundation.—Official statement issued by the War Department.

Washington, Oct. 19.—The War Department has found it necessary and convenient at this time to make the above statement in reference to the manner in which Colonel William Jennings Bryan, of the

Third Nebraska, was treated when he came to Washington to ask for the discharge of certain sick soldiers of his regiment.

Colonel Bryan had with him when he arrived in Washington a list of the men whom he thought should be allowed to go home because of sickness and other reasons. As soon as he reached town the story was given out that Colonel Bryan was here to make a personal plea for his discharge, and this was coupled with the intimation that he wanted to get into the political field for the Congressional elections.

Colonel Bryan's mouth was closed so that he could not reply to these insinuations which were industriously circulated at the War Department. In addition to this he was obstructed at every turn when he made his request for the discharge of his men.

Miles Took the List.

He was sent from one office to another, and eventually went to the office of General Miles. The General took his list and said he would see to it that the meritorious cases were discharged. Next day Colonel Bryan was informed at the War Department that his list must be sent back to Jacksonville and forwarded here by General Lee. This had not been usual before this application.

Colonel Bryan and Governor Holcomb were also desirous of having the sick of the First Nebraska in Manila mustered out. The alternative was suggested to Colonel Bryan and to Governor Holcomb of having either the First Nebraska or the Third mustered out, putting the Governor in the position of either keeping both regiments in the service or of mustering out the Third, which was junior to the First Regiment.

After several visits to the White House and to half a dozen places in the War Department, Colonel Bryan's leave of absence of ten days expired without any satisfaction being given him or Governor Holcomb. Colonel Bryan was not well when he came here and was so worried with red tape and duplicity that he grew quite sick and had

men fired upon detachments of American soldiers. Men were killed and wounded on both occasions. Agoncillo apologized and repudiated the assassins. Once Agoncillo issued secret orders to prevent General Otis's men from occupying insurgent lines about Manila. Otis occupied them notwithstanding, and Agoncillo said that somebody had misquoted his orders and again apologized.

Agoncillo has about 40,000 men, of whom 10,000 are armed. Generals Otis and Green have 18,000 available troops about Manila, and Dewey's guns command any insurgent positions which might prove at all troublesome. If Agoncillo or his sub-chiefs have had the temerity to turn against the American forces on land or on sea the end of the story will be their crushing defeat.

Couldn't Be Entrapped.

But through it all he and Governor Holcomb declined to be caught in any of the cunning traps laid for them at the White House and the War Department. For political purposes it was desired that Colonel Bryan should ask to be mustered out, or that Governor Holcomb should jump the gun and mustered out. The manner in which Colonel Bryan has been treated has naturally engaged the attention of politicians on both sides in Nebraska, so the War Department comes to-day to its own defence and issued the statement quoted above.

The Secretary denies an irrelevant matter, but has made no answer to the other statements which show that there was a conspiracy to put Bryan in a bad light on account of his visit to Washington.

In the meanwhile his former opponent, the President, has been stumping in Bryan's State and the West generally.

MARK TWAIN IS AT WORK AGAIN.

Is in Vienna, and Will Have a New Book Ready to Publish in Six Months.

Special Cable to the Journal.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.) Vienna, Oct. 19.—Mark Twain has returned to Vienna for the winter season, and, with his wife and two daughters, occupies six rooms on the fourth floor of the Hotel Krantz, right in centre Vienna.

He is working hard at a new book, which he hopes to have ready for his publishers in the course of the next five or six months. No particulars as to the subject of this new work have as yet been made public.